

And those he loved so dear,
No more to see their smiling faces
Nor their sweet voices hear.

They took him just three miles from home,
Along the darksome way;
And there the murderers murdered him,
Down in a field he lay.

For three long weeks in hopeless woe,
Friends searched for him in vain;
When lo, one stormy winters eve
They him beheld again.

Yes, there the loving father lay
The murdered man was found;
His face was buried in the snow,
And frozen to the ground.

But soon he was taken home,
And there was laid to rest;
No more to be with those he loved,
But he was with the blessed.

The widow and the orphans left,
To mourn their wretched lot;
Comforted like Rachel, they refused
Because their friend is not.

But God has said that He will be
 A husband and a friend,
 A father to the orphan child
 And aid and comfort lend.

Then weep no more, ye mourning friends,
 But ask to be forgiven;
 Then you may meet the one you love
 In that bright home in Heaven.

The rosebud now is bursting forth,
 Around that peaceful spot;
 Where slumbers his moulded frame,
 But he is not forgot.

Perhaps the learner of this song
 His name would like to see;
 Timothy Alderman it was
 While he on earth did be.

Mrs. John Lee another granddaughter gave me this clipping when I was at her home getting material on their church. She says that a man claimed to have had a dream and said that he saw Alderman's body at a certain spot. They went to this place and did find the body, but they always thought this man knew something more than just having a dream.

(I am sending this because I thought it might help to show the feelings brought on by the war.)

MISCELLANEOUS

PROPOSED ROADSIDE MARKERS FOR WEST VIRGINIA

Send any suggested changes at once to
HISTORIC MARKER COMMISSION
City Building, Charleston, W.Va.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Formed from Bath, Pendleton,
Randolph and Greenbrier in
1821. Named for Pocahontas,
Indian princess, the friend
of the Jamestown settlers.
site of Droop Mountain bat-
tle, Nov. 6, 1863. The famous
Cranberry Glades are here.

(5 Boundary Markers)

Pocahontas-Greenbrier	U.S. 219
Pocahontas-Randolph	U.S. 219
Pocahontas-Randolph	U.S. 250
Pocahontas-Virginia	U.S. 250
Pocahontas-Pendleton	W.Va. 28

MARLINTON

Settled, 1749, by Sewell and
Marlin. The oldest recorded
settlement on western waters.
Here stood oak, marking cor-
ner of first survey west of
Alleghenies. Here was Fort
Greenbrier, built, 1755, and
garrisoned by General Lewis.

(Opposite Side)

MARLINTON

The old Seneca Indian Trail
from New York to Georgia
still may be seen nearby.
During the French and Indian
War, 18 settlers lost lives
in vicinity. During Indian
raids in 1779, 13 were killed
and many were taken captive.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY (Continued)

"TRAVELERS' REPOSE"

Made famous in novels of Hergesheimer, Bierce and others. This is the country of "Tol'able David". On the neighboring hills are the Confederate trenches of W.L. Jackson's troops. Scene of minor engagements, 1861.

MILLPOINT

Here Stephen Sewell camped in 1750. Site of Fort Day, 1774. To the north, Indians killed James Bridger, father of the noted Oregon Trail scout, with his brother. Here James E.A. Gibbs invented chain-stitch sewing machine.

HUNTERSVILLE

Established in 1821. Early trading post here brought hunters and trappers and gave name to the town. In 1822, first county court met here at the cabin of John Bradshaw. Gen. Lee was encamped here in 1861.

HILLSBORO

Here General Averell camped before the battle of Droop Mountain and after his raid

met here at the cabin of
John Bradshaw. Gen. Lee was
encamped here in 1861.

HILLSBORO

Here General Averell camped
before the battle of Droop
Mountain and after his raid
to Salem, Virginia, in 1863.

Settlements were made in the
vicinity in the 1760's by

John McNeel and the Kinnisons.

Birthplace of Pearl Buck.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY (Continued)

DROOP MOUNTAIN

Here, November 6, 1863, Union troops, commanded by General Averell, defeated Confederate forces under General Echols. This has been considered the most extensive engagement in this State and the site was made a State park in 1929.

RIDER GAP

In this mountain gap, through which came early pioneers, Gen. W. W. Loring camped, 1861, with 10,000 Confederates. In July, Gen. Lee succeeded him here. North and south is the mountain road which offers a hundred-mile sky line drive.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Point of Interest W. Va.

Title: Hillsboro
Pocahontas County

Author: _____ Date Submitted: 11-26-37 Length: _____

Status: _____ Editor: _____

Contents:

Birthplace of Pearl S. Buck
Gives present owner of house,
present condition.

Source:
Questions answered by Postmaster of
Hillsboro.

Consultant:

Reliability:

File: _____

Folder: _____

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

OF WEST VIRGINIA

312 Smallridge Building,
Charleston, W. Va.

ALDERSON
ADMINISTRATOR

November 18, 1937.

Pocahontas Co

Postmaster Hillsboro,
West Virginia.

Dear Sir:

A few facts connected with the history of the house in which Pearl S. Buck was born are needed by the Federal Writers' Project for the completion of the Hillsboro story. I shall be greatly obliged if you will supply the answers to the following questions:

Who are the present owners and occupants? *Geo. P. Edgar*
Is it open to visitors? *would deny you if you want in*
Has it been changed materially since its construction, *Woh day*
inside or outside? *much*
Is there anything of particular interest to be seen there? *just*
a plain country house

Thanking you for your kind cooperation, I am,

Very truly yours,

John L. Stender
John L. Stender,
State Director
Federal Writers' Project.

JLS:ew

MISCELLANEOUS

Civil War

Shortly after the Civil War a political orator waved the bloody flag at Edray and urged the people to vote the way they had shot. Rev. John Waugh replied to him something like this: "The war is over. It is our duty to promote peace. I had a son in the Confederate army and I had a son in the Union army. If the hostilities continue, the factions will be holding their basket dinners in different hollows." This was the last effort on the part of any speaker to make a bloody flag speech in this county .

From 1926 W. Va. Blue Book

* (red) The Civil War marked the division line in this county between the old and the new. The thinking men in the county were especially interested in the 1870 in introducing appliances that the soldiers had observed on their campaigns. This was the line of demarkation between the sickle and the grain cradle, the flintlock rifle and the repeating rifle, the introduction of the steam engine and the portable sawmill to take the place of the water turned mill, kerosene lamps for candle light. M. A. Friel of near Clover Lick owned the first kerosene lamp ever in the county in 1865.

But more than anything else that spurred the business men of Pocahontas County was the success of James E. A. Gibbs, of Marlinton, who after the Civil War found he was rich because of the success of a chain stitch sewing machine he had invented just before the war.

The older citizens of today have seen the adoption of such things as the steam engine, sewing machine (1872), turbine wheel, telephone (1898), printing ships (1882) bend mills, and many more. On the other hand, during this period, we lost a great many skilled workmen such as candlemakers, farriers, shoemakers, weavers, spinners, taylor, harnessmakers, saddlers, stonemasons and the like. This was especially true after the covered wagons began to make regular trips to bring in freight from Millboro, Staunton, Huttonsville, and Ronceverte and with the coming of the railroads in 1901 they became fewer and fewer.

The industrial developments were gradual. This county developed along with the internal developments of Virginia through the building of turnpikes in the 1830-50.

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At this time our natural resources were practically untouched. Agriculture and grazing of live stock were the chief industries.

*(green) Agriculture was the chief pursuit of the early settlers of Pocahontas county. Because travel was difficult and transportation facilities were meager, the settlers were compelled to be practically self sustaining. Gardening, together with the growing of small patches of buckwheat, corn, beans, and potatoes, largely constituted the early farming enterprises. Later cattle, sheep, and hogs were introduced principally for mildm wool and meat to supplement the supply of wild game and fish that was an important source of food and clothing. Trapping furnished furs and skins that could be traded for the few supplies not produced at home. The bottom lands were generally devoted to grain and hay, and the adjacent slopes were cleared and used for pasture. The land has always been farmed, for the most part, in small tracts by the owners. Few slaves were owned and the freeing of them did not affect agriculture.

Between 1880 and 1890 the production of all grains and crops increased materially. The total acreage in all grains has remained fairly constant since 1890, but acreage in certain crops have fluctuated considerably. Corn has been in the lead at all times followed by either wheat or oats. Hay increased from 10,817 acres in 1879 to 15,138 acres in 1889 and has increased very little since, but the acre yield has been more than doubled. Since 1900 the total number of hogs and cattle has dropped off slightly, but the number of sheep raised and the production of wool, dairy products, poultry and eggs have increased considerably. The acreage occupied by potatoes and garden crops most of which are grown for home use, fluctuates from year to year.

Between 1880 and 1910 the number of farms steadily increased from 682 to 1,198, the latter figure being only 3 below that given by the 1930 census report. As the size of the farms had decreased slightly in the last 50 years, the total amount of land in farms has remained fairly constant.

Poor transportation facilities, long distance from markets, and the need of cash income forced the farmers of this section in early days to turn to the production of beef. Even now with railroad shipping available, it remains the largest source of income. Formerly all cattle, when ready for market, were driven overland. To outside markets, principally pittsburg, Baltimore and Clarksburg. Many were sold as feeders

the Shenandoah and Patomac Valleys to the east and were later marketed from there.

Practically all the cattle were sold grass fattened.

Farming methods and management were governed largely by the steepness of the land and the size of the farm. Soon after transportation facilities became available the larger land owners brought in mowing machines, reapers, buggy rakes and wagons, but on the smaller patch farms and on steep or stony lands, much of the work was still done by hand, and continues so even today.

* (red) From---Pocahontas Times --- 1929
by --- Andrew Price

* (green) From---Report on Poca. County
by --- Dr. B. H. Williams of the U. S. Depart. of Agri.